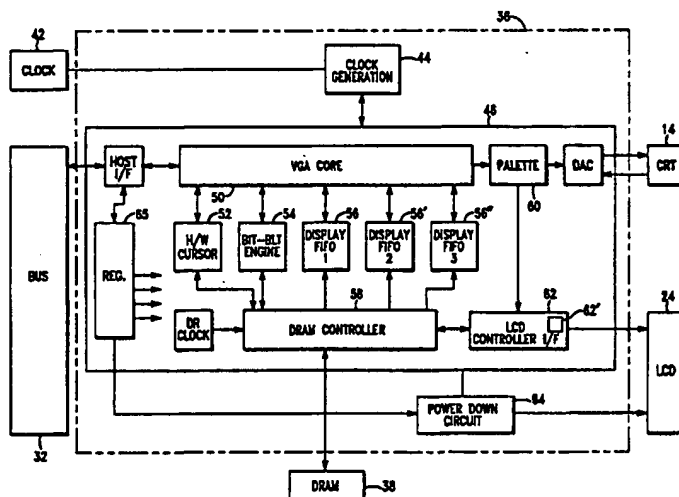




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**(54) Title:** COMPUTER SYSTEM WITH DISPLAY CONTROLLER INCLUDING ARBITRATION OF DISPLAY MEMORY ACCESS ACCORDING TO A MULTI-TIERED PRIORITY SCHEME

**(57) Abstract**

A computer system includes one or more display devices, such as a cathode ray tube (CRT) or liquid crystal display (LCD) for providing a visible display to a user of the computer system. The computer system includes a video display controller (VDC) with a graphics generator. This VDC receives image information, such as text or graphics generated by a processor (CPU) or retrieved by the CPU from another facility (such as a CD-ROM) of the computer system, and provides signals driving one or both of the CRT or LCD displays. The VDC includes a sequencer and controller (SEQC) for a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) which is interfaced with the VDC. The SEQC arbitrates requests from various devices of the computer system for access to the DRAM, and facilitates these access according to a multi-tiered priority scheme. Accordingly, more efficient access to the DRAM is insured for the various devices of the computer system, and utilization of the DRAM, as well as the time of devices which are sometimes required to wait for access to the DRAM is improved.

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COMPUTER SYSTEM WITH DISPLAY CONTROLLER INCLUDING ARBITRATION OF DISPLAY  
MEMORY ACCESS ACCORDING TO A MULTI-TIERED PRIORITY SCHEME

5 **Technical Field**

The present invention relates generally to a computer system with one or more display devices, such as a cathode ray tube (CRT) or liquid crystal display (LCD) for example. The display devices provide a user of the computer system with a visible display of computer data, such as text or graphics. More particularly, the present invention is in the field of a computer system having a graphics generator, and a video display controller (VDC) for such a computer system. Via a bus interface, the VDC receives image information, such as text or graphics generated by a processor (CPU) or retrieved by the CPU from another facility (such as a CD-ROM) of the computer system, and provides signals driving one or both of the CRT or LCD displays.

Still more particularly, the present invention is in the field of a VDC having a sequencer and controller (SEQC) for a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) of the VDC. Image information to be displayed on the CRT or LCD is stored in the DRAM in preparation to being transferred to a video memory of the first-in-first-out (FIFO) type. In addition to the FIFO, and CPU, other devices of the computer system, such as a bit block transfer engine (bit-BLT) (i.e., a graphics generator) also request access to the DRAM. The SEQC arbitrates requests for access to the DRAM by the various devices of the computer system and prioritizes these requests for access to insure both that the display FIFO is not denied data for display, and that most efficient access to the DRAM is provided to the other devices of the computer system.

**Cross Reference to Related Applications**

The subject matter of the present application is related to subject matter disclosed in United States patent application serial No. 08/486,796, entitled "Computer System with Double Simultaneous Displays Showing Differing Display Images", in United States patent application Serial No. 08/485,876, entitled "Display FIFO Module including a Mechanism for Issuing and Removing Requests for DRAM Access", in United States patent application Serial No. 08/487,120, entitled "Computer System with Dual-Panel LCD Color Display", and in United

States patent application serial No.08/487,121, entitled "Computer System with Video Display Controller having Power Saving Modes", all filed on June 7, 1995.

### Background Art

5 A conventional bus arbitrating circuit is known in accord with United States patent No. 4,453,214 (hereinafter, the '214 patent), issued 5 June 1984 to Ralph L. Adcock. According to the '214 patent, a bus arbitrator and memory manager (BAMM) establishes a priority among competing operating units of a computer system. The BAMM sorts requests for access to the memory according to a priority, and allows the device with the highest priority access ahead of the other devices. It  
10 appears that once a device is allowed access to the memory, an interrupt of this access is not allowed when a request for access from another device with a higher priority is received by the BAMM of the '214 patent. When a device which has had memory access is finished with this access, it provides a "sign off" signal, thus allowing the BAMM to permit memory access to the device requesting access and  
15 having the highest priority.

With a BAMM of the type disclosed by the '214 patent, a display FIFO of a computer system could conceivably be denied access to the DRAM at a time when a display FIFO is nearly or completely out of information for display. Thus, continuity of operation of the display of the computer system could be interrupted.  
20 Understandably, this type of display interrupt would be concerning and confusing for a user of the computer system.

Another conventional graphics system with a graphics controller and DRAM controller is known in accord with United States patent No. 4,991,112 (hereinafter, the '112 patent), issued 5 February 1991 to Jean-Michel Callemyn. According to  
25 the '112 patent, a DRAM controller receives refresh requests and requests for access to the DRAM in bursts, and arbitrates among the requests. During a display stage, after a preparatory read, the greatest priority is given to the display FIFO. A read of the DRAM in bursts may be interrupted when the FIFO is full. In this case, priority is given to a possible preparatory read. In the absence of a preparatory  
30 read request, a request by the CPU will be honored and access to the DRAM will be effected for the CPU. As soon as the FIFO makes a request for access, however, the CPU access will be interrupted, and the previously interrupted read in bursts for the FIFO will be resumed. During the line return stage, differing priorities are set for access to the DRAM. That is, refreshing the DRAM is given highest priority,  
35 followed by filling of the display FIFO. Third in priority is compliance with access requests from the graphics processor, and then accesses for the CPU. However, other than the interrupt described above, the '112 patent is not believed to allow

interruption of an access to the DRAM once this access is allowed. Additionally, the interrupt allowed by the '112 patent is an inherent interrupt necessary to prevent data of the FIFO from being overwritten by new data because the FIFO is full.

Yet another conventional DRAM refresh controller with a bus arbitration  
5 scheme is known in accord with United States patent No. 5,345,577 (hereinafter, the '577 patent), issued 6 September 1994, to Tzoyao Chan and Milton Cheung. According to the '577 patent, a cache controller is provided with both burst and hidden refresh modes. Refresh requests are counted but not acted upon by allowing  
10 memory access until a certain number of these requests are received. On the other hand, hidden refreshes are done with no hold signal being sent to the CPU while the refresh is done. Until the refresh is completed local memory access but not remote memory access is allowed. Consequently, the CPU is denied memory access during a hidden refresh, but will not expect immediate access to the memory anyway so that the hidden refresh does not interfere with CPU operation.  
15 Interruption of memory access once granted does not appear to be a feature of this patent.

Taking general considerations into account, in a graphics controller, such as a VDC generally described above, arbitrating DRAM interface (access) among the several devices of the system is the most critical portion of the controller. Access to  
20 the DRAM dictates how and when devices such as the bit-BLT engine, display FIFO, and the local bus (that is, the CPU) have access to the DRAM. Access requests by the CPU and bit-BLT engine are mutually exclusive, and will not occur simultaneously. Ordinarily, whenever access to the DRAM is discontinued for one device and allowed for another device, a new page of the DRAM must be accessed.  
25 That is, the DRAM may be visualized as a two-dimensional array of memory locations. This memory uses rows and columns of memory locations (or memory cells) with a row pointer and a column pointer. As long as memory access is made to a single row of the memory, with the column pointer simply moving along the row as data is written to or read from address locations of the row, then a single-  
30 page access to the memory is effected, and no page break is necessary. However, when another row (i.e., another page) of the memory must be accessed, a pre-charge sequence must be run in preparation to accessing the next row of memory locations. This pre-charge sequence takes time so that a multiple-page access to the memory is not nearly as efficient as a single-page access in terms of the amount of data  
35 written into or read from the memory during the time interval of such a memory access.

Thus, page-mode access to the DRAM is much more efficient in terms of time utilization than is random access to the DRAM because of the many page breaks required for random access. When page-mode is not maintained for the DRAM, then at least one preparatory pre-charge cycle must be conducted to allow access to another different page of the DRAM in addition to the time interval required to write the data to or read the data from the memory cells. When access is allowed to the DRAM for the bit-BLT, these accesses will ordinarily be multi-page accesses which consume considerable time, but a request for this access does not require that immediate access to the DRAM be granted. On the other hand, CPU (local bus) access to the DRAM is usually a single-page access, requires considerably less time than a bit-BLT access, and also does not require that a request result in immediate access. However, when the CPU is required to wait for DRAM access, the system throughput is decreased and the WINMARKS (industry standard performance bench marks) for the computer system also are decreased.

Further, the display FIFO of a graphics controller also requests DRAM access, and may be envisioned as a storage tank of water (data) draining at a uniform rate from the bottom, and only occasionally being refilled from the top. The display FIFO stores image information to be sent to the display devices (i.e., to the CRT or LCD, for example). The rate of drainage of the data from the display FIFO depends on the mode of display operation. If the display is being operated in a grey-scale mode which requires four bits per pixel, then the display FIFO will not drain very fast. On the other hand, if the user is operating the display in a color mode, then each pixel of the display may require eight bits, or sixteen bits, or possibly more than sixteen bits of information; and the display FIFO will drain correspondingly faster.

When being refilled, the refilling rate of the display FIFO is much higher than the draining rate. But, refilling may be intermittent and interrupted for the allowance of other activities requiring access to the DRAM. Further, it must be understood that while the FIFO is being refilled, complete double-words of data must be input from the DRAM. If there is insufficient room at the top of the display FIFO to accept all of the last complete double-word of data being input at a particular time, then some of the existing data will be overwritten and lost. Conventionally, a FIFOLO request (a low priority request for DRAM access) is issued by the display FIFO to the DRAM controller as soon as the display FIFO has room at the top for at least one double-word of new data without overwriting existing data waiting to be sent to the display device.

Consequently, one or more accesses to the DRAM may be granted to the display FIFO in response to the FIFOLO request. This request is not cleared until the FIFO is filled. If the display FIFO is not adequately refilled in response to the FIFOLO request, then as soon as the display FIFO starts to write its last double-word of data to the display a FIFOHI request for access to the DRAM will be issued. This FIFOHI request will be honored immediately. Again, the FIFOHI request will not be cleared until the FIFO is filled completely. Consequently, a conventional DRAM controller will clear both FIFOLO and FIFOHI simultaneously after a FIFOHI request has been issued. Again, these requests for DRAM access would conventionally not be cleared until the FIFO is completely filled with fresh data.

Figure 1, line 1, depicts a timing diagram showing an idealized sequence of accesses to a DRAM of a VDC alternating between a display FIFO and a bit-BLT engine. Line 2 of this Figure 1 also shows an idealized sequence of accesses to the DRAM by a display FIFO and the CPU. These idealized timing diagrams show that neither the bit-BLT or CPU is required to wait for DRAM access, that the DRAM has no idle time, and that the accesses granted are relatively long for the bit-BLT so that multi-page accesses can be accomplished. Conventional computer system graphics controllers do not achieve such idealized management of DRAM access.

Moreover, in an actual computer system graphics controller (i.e., a VDC), the sequencing of the requests for access to the DRAM and the accesses to the DRAM actually granted are not idealized. Accordingly, hypothetical Figure 2 (designated as prior art) depicts a timing diagram as might be experienced in an actual conventional computer system graphics controller. Viewing Figure 2, the first of the three time lines of this graph respectively shows requests for access to the DRAM from the CPU. The next two lines show access requests from the display FIFO: first on a low priority basis (FIFOLO) - indicating that the display FIFO is sufficiently depleted of display information that at least one double-word of new information can be written to this FIFO without overwriting existing data; and secondly, on a high priority basis (FIFOHI) - indicating that the display FIFO is using its last double-word of information and is at risk of running out of information to be provided to the user by means of the display device (i.e., the CRT or LCD, for example). These FIFOLO and FIFOHI requests are not cleared (i.e., removed or discontinued) until the display FIFO is granted DRAM access and the FIFO is completely filled with data. In this conventional graphics controller, access to the DRAM at the highest priority is allowed to a display FIFOHI request, even interrupting an access already granted to the CPU or to another device of the computer system.

Considering Figure 2, during interval #1, the CPU is granted DRAM access and signs off. During interval #2, the DRAM is idle. The beginning of interval #3 indicates the start up of the display graphics process with the display FIFO empty, and the simultaneous issuance of a FIFOLO and FIFOHI request. The FIFOHI request is honored, but these requests (FIFOLO and FIFOHI) are not cleared until the display FIFO is completely filled with data. As a result, the beginning of interval #4 indicates a request from the CPU for DRAM access which will not be honored until the FIFOHI request is cleared. Interval #4 indicates waiting time for the CPU. The end of interval #4 indicates the simultaneous clearing of both FIFOLO and FIFOHI, and the beginning of interval #5 during which the CPU is finally granted DRAM access. Interval #9 indicates the issuance of a FIFOLO request from the display FIFO for DRAM access. Because insufficient data is provided to the display FIFO in response to the FIFOLO request (another device, such as the bit-BLT, for example, may be making DRAM access so that the FIFOLO request is not sufficiently honored), the display FIFO issues a FIFOHI request at the beginning of interval #10. This FIFOHI request is honored immediately during interval #10. However, another interval (interval #10) results during which the CPU is denied access to the DRAM. At the end of interval #10 the FIFOLO and FIFOHI requests are both cleared simultaneously, and the CPU is granted DRAM access.

Moreover, Figure 2 shows that the conventional arbitration scheme results in the DRAM sometimes being idle (intervals 2, 6, and 8), and in either the CPU or display FIFO waiting for access to the DRAM (intervals 4, 9, and 10). Once a FIFOHI request is made, the CPU is required to wait until the display FIFO is completely filled before access to the DRAM can be granted to the CPU, even though the display FIFO may have received enough data that there is no longer an immediate risk of its running out of data for the displays. This conventional graphics controller both fails to maintain page mode for the DRAM, and also decreases the throughput rate for the computer system.

Accordingly, a long-felt need has been recognized for a more efficient and effective way of arbitrating access to the DRAM of a graphics controller.

### Disclosure of the Invention

In view of the deficiencies of the conventional technology, an object for this invention is to provide a computer system with a graphics controller avoiding one or more of these deficiencies.

Another object for this invention is to provide such a computer system with a video display controller (VDC) receiving image information, such as text or graphics, and providing signals driving a display.

Yet more particularly, the present invention has as an object the provision of  
5 a VDC having a sequencer and controller (SEQC) arbitrating access to a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) of the VDC among a CPU, a video memory of the first-in-first-out (FIFO) type, a bit-BLT, and other devices of the computer system.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a computer system with a graphics controller (i.e., a video display controller) having a sequencer-controller  
10 (SEQC) implementing a two-tiered sequence of priorities among requests for access to a DRAM of the VDC, with each request in the upper tier being allowed to effect an interrupts of any lower-priority access to the DRAM, and requests in the lower tier not being allowed to effect such an interrupt. Interrupted accesses and requests awaiting access to the DRAM are placed in a que according to the priority  
15 they enjoy in the two-tiered priority scheme. A result is that the sequence and logic of the priorities assigned to requests for access to the DRAM by the various devices of the computer system, along with the enabling or denial of interrupting access to the DRAM by other devices of the computer system, causes the DRAM to be accessed more effectively. Under some operating conditions, those access to the  
20 DRAM which need to be relatively long multi-page accesses will be implemented in this way; while under other operating conditions, the accesses will be briefer accesses always insuring that priority requests to the DRAM are implemented in a timely manner. That is, requests for accesses by a display FIFO on a high priority basis and for drawing a mouse image, for example, will always be allowed  
25 immediate access to the DRAM. The display access requests and the mouse image requests never occur simultaneously.

According to another aspect, the present invention provides a computer system including an input device for receiving inputs from a user of the computer system; a central processing unit (CPU) interfacing with the input device and  
30 responding to the inputs by performing a processing function producing an output including display data; a memory device interfacing with the CPU to provide memory storage of commands and data used by the CPU; an output device receiving the output response from the CPU and providing a sensible output response; the output device including a display device providing a visible image to the user in  
35 response to the display data; a video display controller (VDC) including a graphics generator (GG) interfacing with the processor and with the output device to provide additional display data providing portions of the visible image; a dynamic random

access memory (DRAM) interfacing with the CPU via the VDC and receiving the display data including the additional display data for temporary storage, the DRAM also interfacing with the CPU and the GG to provide temporary storage of data used in the processing function and in the providing of the additional data; the  
5 VDC including a display first-in-first-out (FIFO) memory interfacing with the DRAM for receiving and temporarily holding display data including the additional display data to be imminently presented on the display device, the display FIFO being of certain capacity and continuously providing the data to the display device while receiving data from the DRAM only intermittently, the display FIFO issuing  
10 a request for access to the DRAM on a low priority basis (FIFOLO) or on a high priority basis (FIFOHI) dependent respectively on whether a data level in the display FIFO is below a FIFOLO pointer or is below a (FIFOHI) pointer; each of the CPU and the GG also issuing respective requests for access to the DRAM; and a sequencer and controller unit (SEQC) arbitrating access to the DRAM among the  
15 CPU, the GG, and the display FIFO according to a multi-tiered priority for access to the DRAM, the multi-tiered priority ranking requests within each tier according to priority and including a lower-tier and a tier above the lower tier, with lower-tier requests not being enabled to interrupt any existing DRAM access, and with requests in a tier above the lower tier being enabled to interrupt an existing DRAM  
20 access granted by the SEQC in response either to a request of that tier having a lower rank or to a lower-tier request.

Additional objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from a reading of the following detailed description of particular preferred  
25 embodiments of the present invention, taken in conjunction with the appended drawing Figures, in which like reference numeral indicate the same feature, or features which are analogous in structure or function.

### Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 provides a graphical representation of idealized accesses to a dynamic random access memory by a bit block transfer (bit-BLT) engine and by a  
30 central processing unit (CPU).

Figure 2 presents a hypothetical timing diagram which may be experienced in a prior art computer system having a conventional graphics controller.

Figure 3 provides a pictorial presentation of a computer system, including a notebook type computer having a LCD display to display a first image, and also a  
35 television which being used as a display device for the computer system 10 to display a different second image;

Figure 4 is a schematic functional block diagram of the computer system seen in Figure 1;

Figure 5 provides a schematic functional block diagram of the video display controller (VDC) of the computer system seen in the preceding figures;

5        Figure 6 is a graphical representation of a first-in-first-out display memory of the computer system seen in preceding Figures;

Figure 7 is a schematic functional block diagram of a sequencer and controller (SEQC) of the present computer system;

10       Figure 8 provides a tabulation of a two-tiered prioritized arbitration scheme implemented for allowing access to a DRAM of the present computer system;

Figure 9 provides two simultaneously running flow charts implemented by the SEQC of the present invention in arbitrating access to the DRAM;

15       Figure 10 provides a tabulation of a three-tiered prioritized arbitration scheme implemented for allowing access to a DRAM of an alternative embodiment of the present computer system; and

Figures 11 and 12 provide timing diagrams illustrating the result of the arbitration for access to the DRAM performed by the SEQC of the present computer system.

### **Modes for Carrying Out the Invention and Industrial Applicability**

20       Viewing Figure 3, a computer system 10 includes a notebook computer 12, and an additional display device 14 interfaced with the notebook computer via a cable 16. The additional display device 14 is illustrated as a conventional television. Those ordinarily skilled in the pertinent arts will recognize that the television accepts signals in NTSC format and displays an interlaced image.

25       Alternatively, the computer system 10 may be interfaced with a conventional CRT monitor using RGB signals and providing a non-interlaced image. The notebook computer includes various input devices, such as a keyboard 18, a floppy disk drive 20, and a track ball 22. Those ordinarily skilled in the pertinent arts will recognize that the track ball is essentially a stationary mouse input device. The computer

30       system 10 may include additional input devices, such as a hard disk drive, a CD-ROM, and a serial input-output (I/O) port. Several of these devices also function as output devices for the computer system 10 in addition to a liquid crystal display 24. As described hereinbelow, the display 24 is presented as being of dual panel type. As depicted, the notebook computer is being used to perform a multi-task operation.

35       For example, the notebook computer 12 may be used to conduct a financial analysis,

the data for which is displayed on LCD 24, and a graphical depiction of which is displayed on CRT 14.

Figure 4 provides a schematic block diagram of the computer system 10, with the input devices all subsumed within one representative block 26. The input devices are interfaced with a microprocessor 28, which also has an interface with a memory facility 30. The memory facility 30 will include the floppy disk drive 20, and may include a hard disk drive, CD-ROM, and other devices. A data bus 32 interfaces with the microprocessor 28 and provides an interface with the output devices, including the LCD and CRT image display devices 14 and 24. The other output devices for the computer system 10 are subsumed in a representative block 34. In order to facilitate the interface with the image display devices 14 and 24, the computer system 10 includes a video display controller (VDC) 36 interfacing with the bus 32, and providing driving signals for the LCD 24 and CRT 14. The VDC has an interface with dynamic random access memory (DRAM), represented on Figure 4 with the schematic blocks 38. Also, the VDC has an interface with a power management facility 40 of the computer system 10. A dedicated clock 42 provides a reference clock rate to the VDC 36.

Turning now to Figure 5, it is seen that the VDC 36 includes an internal clock 44 referenced to the clock signal from the dedicated clock 42, and providing clock signals to a video section 46 of the VDC. The clock signals provided by internal clock 44 may include a pixel clock (Pclk) and a memory clock (Mclk), the use of which will be further explained below. In order to interface the video section 46 with the bus 32, and hence with the microprocessor 28, the video section 46 includes a programmable host interface 48. The host interface 48 is programmable to configure the VDC 36 for interface with a number of conventional bus configurations. For example, host interface 48 may be configured for interface with a conventional Intel 486DX local bus, with a VL-Bus, and with a PCI interface bus. The host interface 48 interfaces the bus 32 with a VGA core portion 50 of the VDC 36. This VGA core portion 50 includes a sequencer, to be further described below, a cathode ray tube controller (CRTC), a graphics controller, an attribute controller, and conventional VGA circuitry.

In order to allow the VGA core 50 to generate and control the text, graphics and other visual characters to be displayed on the CRT and LCD (such as a cursor and icons, for example), the VGA core is interfaced with a hardware cursor generator 52, a bit-BLT engine 54, and a display FIFO 56. An additional two display FIFO's 56', and 56'' are also interfaced with the VGA core 50. An alternative embodiment of the VDC 36 supporting only a single display device

(either LCD or CRT) will include only a single display FIFO, and is further explained below. Another alternative embodiment supporting two display devices (one LCD and one CRT) will include two display FIFO's 56 and 56'. Of course, this embodiment will also support a single display device of LCD or CRT type. As will  
5 be explained, the embodiment including display FIFO 56 and the additional two display FIFO's 56' and 56", is employed to support the dual display operation of the computer system 10, as was explained with reference to Figure 3, using a standard television as the second display device.

When a display device providing an interlaced image is used to display non-  
10 interlaced imagery, the image ordinarily includes a lot of flicker. However, the computer system 10 (VDC 36) includes the two additional display FIFO's 56' and 56" which are employed to store alternate lines of the non-interlaced imagery, and to sequentially supply these alternate lines of imagery to the television 24 for display as an interlaced image without flicker. Accordingly, hereinafter when the  
15 display FIFO 56 is referred to, this reference includes also display FIFO's 56' and 56". As will be further explained below, the alternative embodiment of the invention having only a single display FIFO may implement a simplified decisional scheme when deciding on allowing access to the DRAM 38.

The hardware cursor generator 52 selectively provides a cursor of increased  
20 size (i.e., twice as large as normal, for example), which is easier to visually follow as it moves across a display screen, in response to detection of a certain preselected speed of movement of the cursor provided by a software program running on microprocessor 28. Thus, when a user of the computer system 10 uses the mouse or keyboard keys to move the cursor of a program, if the speed of movement reaches  
25 the preselected threshold, then the cursor becomes doubled or larger. The bit-BLT engine, as was explained earlier, provides for block transfers of bits generated to provide graphics and other such visual characters on the CRT and LCD screens 14 and 24.

More specifically, the bit-BLT engine performs read, write, and block  
30 transfers of bits representing these characters, solid fills, destination inversions, and pattern fills. The bit-BLT performs all data alignment and masking at the boundaries of block transferred characters, as well as text expansions to accelerate the writing of monochrome images. As was explained above, the display FIFO temporarily stores bits of information, in integer multiples of double-word size units  
35 or levels, awaiting the writing of these bits to pixels of the displays 14 and 24. Preferably, the display FIFO 56 is an eight-stage FIFO, storing eight 32-bit double-words of display information for sending to the CRT and LCD 14 and 24.

Each of the hardware cursor generator 52, bit-BLT 54, and display FIFO 56 are also interfaced with a DRAM controller 58. This DRAM controller 58, as will be further explained, implements the functions of the DRAM controller/sequencer described in general terms above to arbitrate and implement requests for access to the DRAM by various functional units of the computer system 10, including other portions of the VDC 36. As is seen in Figure 5, the DRAM controller 50 has an interface with the DRAM 38. For purposes of simplicity of illustration, the DRAM 38 is shown in Figure 5 as a single functional block. However, those ordinarily skilled in the pertinent arts will recognize that this DRAM may comprise one or several DRAM chips. The display FIFO 56 has an interface (via the VGA controller 50 and DRAM controller 58) with both a palette controller 60, and with a liquid crystal display (LCD) interface controller 62. The palette controller implements the standard 256-by-18 VGA palette, while the LCD interface controller performs frame modulation and dithering for 64 shades of grey in monochrome mode operation; and 4K colors, with dithering for a full 256K colors in color mode operation.

In order to complete this explanation of the structure represented in Figure 4, it will be noted that the VDC 36 includes a power down controller 64. This power down controller has an interconnection with a power down register 65, which itself has a generalized interconnection within the VDC 36. This generalized interconnection of the power down register 65 is indicated on Figure 5 with the plurality of arrows leaving the register 65. These interconnections of the power down register 65 permeate the VDC 36 and allow it to be configured for various modes of operation and for various corresponding power down modes. Also, the power down controller 64 has an interface with the LCD 24 in order to facilitate such power saving functions as LCD back light "off", and LCD display "off", under control of parameters set by the user of the computer system 10.

Turning now to Figure 6, a simplified graphical presentation of the display FIFO 56 is presented. Preferably, this display FIFO 56 has a capacity of 8, 32-bit double-words, or levels. These levels are indicated by the numerals 1-8 along the left side of Figure 6. Other memory capacities may be employed for a display FIFO without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. From the bottom of this display FIFO, while the display 14 or 24 is active, data is continuously drained to the display units at a rate which is mode dependent, as was explained above.

At the top, the display FIFO is intermittently refilled at a rate dependent upon the speed of the DRAM 38 and of the memory clock of the VDC (as well as other parameters of the computer system 10). This refilling of the display FIFO is

discontinuous, and occurs according to availability of the DRAM 38, as is further explained below. Along the right side of the graphical representation of Figure 6, are placed two movable pointers. One of these pointers (pointer 66) indicates that when the data level in the FIFO falls below this pointer, then a FIFOLO request is issued for additional data from the DRAM. This pointer 66 has a permissible position from 4 to 7. The other pointer 68 indicates the issuance of a FIFOHI request for additional data from the DRAM 38. Pointer 68 has a permissible position from 0 to 7. In each case the issuance of a FIFOLO or FIFOHI request indicates that the FIFO 56 can accept at least one additional double-word level of data.

The position of the pointer 68 along the FIFO 56 is dependent upon the mode of operation of the displays 14 and 24 (indicative of the rate of drainage of the FIFO 56), and the rate of possible filling of this FIFO (determined by the interval of the pixel and memory clocks of the VDC, the speed of the DRAM 38, and other interconnect intervals and data transfer intervals of the VDC) such that a FIFOHI request can be issued at a time as early as level 7 or as late as zero level of data in the FIFO 56 in order to insure that the FIFO does not run out of data. As pointed out above, when FIFOHI is issued, other accesses to the DRAM 38 are interrupted. Accordingly, if the display FIFO is draining slowly and the computer system can refill the FIFO quickly, the pointer 68 can be set at zero and the display will still not run out of data.

The pointer 66 is dependent for its position on the mode of display operation and on similar parameters of the computer system 10. This pointer will be set in the range from 4 to 7 in order both to facilitate early filling of the FIFO 56 with a minimal number of FIFOHI requests being issued, and to allow other devices of the computer system with best access to the DRAM 38. Understandably, the set point for the FIFOLO request (pointer 68) is not as critical as that for the FIFOHI request, and as will be seen, the level for this FIFOLO request pointer fits into a lower-tier prioritization scheme implemented by the DRAM controller 58. However, the FIFOLO request is issued at a level of the FIFO attempting to obtain sufficient access to the DRAM that a FIFOHI request will not be issued, or that the intervals between FIFOHI requests will be maximized.

As will be seen, an address state machine continuously counts new levels (double-words) of data which have entered the FIFO 56, and on the filling into the FIFO of every selected number of levels of data, a decision is made whether to remove the FIFOLO or FIFOHI requests. At no other time is a request for data

from the FIFO 56 cleared. The display FIFO need not be filled completely in order to clear a FIFOLO or FIFOHI request.

Turning now to Figure 7, a functional block diagram of the interconnections of the DRAM controller 58 and DRAM with the various devices of the computer system 10 is depicted. The numeral 70 within a block indicates a possible request for a DRAM refresh cycle, which request is issued on a regular repeating time interval by a clock in the VDC 38 (indicated on Figure 5 as "DRclk"). Thus, the receipt of this request is a certainty. The time-sequencing of this request with the other requests is uncertain. Similarly, the numeral 72 within a block indicates a possible request for access to the DRAM by a half-frame buffer of the LCD controller 62 (indicated on Figure 5 with the numeral 62'). This half-frame buffer receives and temporarily stores in the DRAM 38 pixel values which are written to the panels of the LCD 24. When the pixel values need to be refreshed, one of the panels receives fresh information from its associated display FIFO via the LCD controller 62. The other panel receives a repeat of previous pixel values which had been previously stored temporarily in the DRAM by the half-frame buffer 62'.

The panels of the LCD 24 alternate in receiving fresh image data from the display FIFO and from the half-frame buffer 62', with the half-frame buffer temporarily storing the fresh pixel values in the DRAM 38 for use in refreshing the particular panel of the display 24 while the other of the two panels is receiving fresh image data. This half-frame buffer has a limited amount of internal memory. Accordingly, during a memory access to the DRAM 38, the half-frame buffer 62' will receive enough pixel values to provide refreshing of several pixels on the display 24. The half-frame buffer issues requests for access to the DRAM on a FRAMELO (low priority), or FRAMEHI (high priority) basis dependent upon the amount of data remaining in the limited memory capacity of the half-frame buffer for use in refreshing pixels of the LCD 24.

The numeral 74 within block 28 indicates a possible request made by the CPU 28 for access to the DRAM 38. The numeral 76 within block 54 indicates a possible request for access to the DRAM 38 issued by the bit-BLT engine 54, while the numeral 78 within block 56 indicates possible requests (FIFOLO or FIFOHI) issued by the display FIFO 56 seeking fresh data to be temporarily held for sending the display devices 14 or 24. As will be further explained, the FIFO requests may include a FIFOLO or FIFOHI request from and identified with each of the FIFO's 56, 56', and 56". Requests once made are continued (remain as pending) until satisfied, or until otherwise cleared in the case of the FIFOLO and FIFOHI requests.

Still viewing Figure 7, the numeral 80 within a block indicates a possible request received from the mouse image generator circuits (i.e., introduced and explained above) for access to the DRAM 38 to draw a mouse image. The numeral 82 within a block represents an address generator servicing the display FIFO 56 (or FIFO's 56, 56', and 56'') by generating addresses for use in reading data from the DRAM 38 to the display FIFO in response to a request for such data. Those ordinarily skilled in the pertinent arts will recognize that the embodiment having multiple display FIFO's 56, 56', etc., will also have a separate address generator 82 for each of these display FIFO's. A DRAM address multiplexer 84 provides the generated addresses to the DRAM 38. This address multiplexer also includes a facility for recognizing when generated addresses require a page break in the DRAM 38, and provides a page break signal (indicated with numbered arrow 88) to the SEQC 86 which is used in initiating the pre-charge sequence necessary in the DRAM 38 in order to allow a different page of this memory to be accessed. This page break signal is indicated when new data has a different row address from the last previous data input into the DRAM 38. In the event that the new data has the same row address, a page break signal is not issued, and page mode operation of the DRAM is maintained with no lost time for a pre-charge sequence even when the last previous data and the new data are from different devices of the computer 10. That is, a change of device accessing the DRAM 38 does not necessarily cause a page break in the DRAM 38.

Within SEQC 86 is a priority logic unit 90 implementing a logical selection process among the pending requests for access to the DRAM 38, as is illustrated in Figures 8 and 10. Figure 8 represents the simpler alternative of a DRAM controller having only a single display FIFO 56, and will be considered first. Viewing Figure 8, it is seen that the pending requests for access to the DRAM 38 are first of all assigned to one of two tiers (an upper tier and a lower tier), as will be further explained. Within the upper tier, pending requests are ranked in order of priority (numbered 1u through 5u). Similarly, within the lower tier, pending requests are ranked in order of priority (indicated as 1l through 3l). Within this logical structure of ranked pending requests for access to the DRAM 38, each upper-tier request may interrupt any existing access to the DRAM 38 granted in response to another upper-tier request with a lower rank, and may also interrupt an access granted in response to all lower-tier requests. Thus, if an access to the DRAM for the display FIFO is underway in response to a FIFOLO request (ranked 1l), and a request to refresh the DRAM is received by the SEQC (ranked 4u), then the display FIFO access is interrupted. The DRAM is then refreshed.

However, if during this refreshing of the DRAM, a CPU request for access to the DRAM is received (ranked 5u), the CPU will have to wait for access to the DRAM because the SEQC will not allow an interrupt for a lower ranked request even in the upper tier. On the other hand, if a FIFOHI request (ranked 2u) is received during a refresh of the DRAM 38, then this request will be honored by an interruption of the DRAM refresh and granting of access to the DRAM by the display FIFO for receiving new data for display. Within the lower tier of requests, no interrupts of existing accesses to the DRAM 38 are allowed. These lower-tier requests are simply allowed access to the DRAM in order of priority and may be interrupted by any upper-tier request. That is, an access to the DRAM 38 granted in response to a bit-BLT request (ranked 3l) will not be interrupted by any other lower-tier request, but may be interrupted by any upper-tier request.

Further to the above, Figure 9 graphically depicts an additional function performed by the DRAM controller 58 by use of a level counter 92 (seen in Figure 8), recalling that display FIFO 56 and DRAM controller 58 are both within the VDC 36 and are interfaced with one another. The level counter 92 continuously monitors addresses generated for accessing data within DRAM 38, and which are used in writing this data to the display FIFO 56. Every Nth level of data ("N" representing a selected integer multiple of levels of data provided to the display FIFO 56), the level counter 92 resets a flag or register in the SEQC 86. As Figure 9 illustrates, the DRAM controller 58 simultaneously and independently tests the result of two separate questions. One question is whether the level of data in display FIFO 56 is below the FIFOLO pointer. IF the answer is "no", the question is continued. If the answer is "yes", then the FIFOLO request is issued. Every Nth level of data written to the display FIFO 56 (as indicated by the reset flag or register explained above), the question is ask again, and if the answer is "no", the FIFOLO request is cleared. Thus, FIFOLO may be cleared without the display FIFO being completely filled with data.

Similarly the other question is whether the level of data in display FIFO 56 is below the FIFOHI pointer. IF the answer is "no", the question is continued. If the answer to this question is "yes", then the FIFOHI request is issued. As pointed out above, FIFOHI (ranked 2u, recalling Figure 8) will effect an interrupt of all other requests for access to the DRAM 38, except for the mouse request (ranked 1u). Thus, the issuance of FIFOHI will in a very short time result in data being accessed in DRAM 38 and written into the display FIFO 56. Every Nth level of data written to the display FIFO 56 (as indicated by the reset flag or register explained above), the question is ask again, and if the answer is "no", the FIFOHI request is cleared. Thus, FIFOHI may also be cleared without the display FIFO being completely filled

or even filled to the level of the FIFOLO pointer. The display FIFO 56 need only be filled to a level above the FIFOHI pointer at the completion of writing N levels of data into the display FIFO.

Preferably, the value of "N" is selected to be four (4). This value for N is convenient with a display FIFO having eight levels as described, and with these levels each being 32 bits. In some VGA modes of operation, each pixel takes 4 bits, and the frame buffer refreshes the LCD display every 32 pixels, so there is a beneficial correlation in these modes of operation between the sequencing of frame refreshes, and the writing of N levels of data to the display FIFO. Of course, the display FIFO need not be eight levels deep, and N need not be selected to be four. N will be selected in view of the interplay between the size of the display FIFO and the speed at which data can be accessed (DRAM speed) and written to this display FIFO, as well as the rate at which the display FIFO is depleted of data, and the requirements for other devices of a particular system to access the DRAM.

Considering now Figure 10, the priority logic scheme implemented by the priority logic unit 90 in the more complex alternative of a DRAM controller having two or more display FIFO's 56, 56', 56", etc., is presented graphically. Viewing Figure 10, it is seen that the pending requests for access to the DRAM 38 are first of all assigned to one of three tiers (an upper tier, a middle tier, and a lower tier), as will be further explained. Within the upper tier, pending requests are ranked in order of priority (numbered 1u through 3u). It will be noted that this tier has several co-equal requests at one ranking level, as will be explained further. Within the middle tier, requests are ranked from 1m to 2m. Similarly, within the lower tier, pending requests are ranked in order of priority from 1l through 3l.

Within this logical structure of ranked pending requests for access to the DRAM 38, each upper-tier request is placed in a queue of requests in that tier.

These requests for access to the DRAM 38 are honored in order of their position in the queue. The upper tier requests may not interrupt any existing access to the DRAM 38 granted in response to another upper-tier request. It will be noted that these upper-tier requests 1u-3u include a rank (2u) containing several co-equal requests. That is, the upper-tier rank 2u includes plural FIFOHI<sub>n</sub> requests, in which the subscript "n" indicates the one of several FIFO's 56<sub>1-n</sub> making the request. Viewing Figure 5, it will be seen that the FIFO's 56, 56', and 56" each carry a numerical identifier 1-3, with this identifier being used to indicate the source of a FIFO access request in Figure 10. On the other hand, an upper tier request may interrupt any existing access to the DRAM granted in response to any middle-tier or lower-tier request. A middle-tier request may not interrupt any upper-tier

access, and may only interrupt any DRAM access granted in response to a middle-tier request with a lower rank, or any access granted in response to a lower-tier request. The lower-tier requests are not able to interrupt any other access to the DRAM, and are placed in a respective queue for service. It will be noted that these  
5 lower-tier requests also include a rank (11) containing several co-equal requests. That is, the lower-tier rank 11 includes plural  $FIFOLO_n$  requests, in which the subscript "n" similarly indicates the one of several FIFO's 56<sub>1-n</sub> making the request.

Figures 11 and 12 present timing diagrams illustrating (by way of example only) a result of the two-tiered arbitration for access to the DRAM performed by the  
10 SEQC of the present computer system. A similar result can be expected with a three tiered arbitration scheme as presented in Figure 10. Viewing first Figure 11, it is seen that in interval #1, the bit-BLT has made a request for access to the DRAM, and that this request is granted. At the beginning of interval #2, the display FIFO has made a request for access to the DRAM. The fact that both  
15  $FIFOLO$  and  $FIFOHI$  are issued simultaneously indicates that the display FIFO is empty of display data. In interval #2, the display FIFO supersedes the bit-BLT request (recalling the priority scheme of Figure 8), and receives sufficient display data to result in the  $FIFOHI$  request being canceled (recalling the test conducted by the flow chart of Figure 9). In interval #3, the display FIFO is still serviced by the  
20 DRAM because a  $FIFOLO$  request (still pending) has a higher priority than the pending bit-BLT request.

In interval #4, the  $FIFOLO$  request is canceled (not an indication of a full FIFO, but of a FIFO level above the  $FIFOLO$  pointer), and the bit-BLT request is honored. At the beginning of interval #5, the  $FIFOLO$  request is issued, but the bit-  
25 BLT engine retains access to the DRAM because lower-tier requests cannot interrupt one another (recalling Figure 8). At interval #6,  $FIFOHI$  is issued, and interrupts the access of the bit-BLT. Interval #7 indicates that  $FIFOHI$  has been canceled, but that the display FIFO retains access to the DRAM, again because the pending bit-BLT request is also a lower-tier request and cannot interrupt the still-  
30 pending  $FIFOLO$  request. Interval #8 indicates that when  $FIFOLO$  is canceled, then the pending bit-BLT request is honored.

Figure 12 presents a similar arbitration episode, this time with the SEQC arbitrating between the CPU and the display FIFO. Viewing Figure 12, interval #1 indicates a CPU request for access to the DRAM. This request is granted and the  
35 CPU signs off. In interval #2, the DRAM is idle, but interval #3 indicates that the display FIFO has made a request for access to the DRAM. Again, the fact that both  $FIFOLO$  and  $FIFOHI$  are issued simultaneously indicates that the display FIFO is

empty of display data. In interval #3, the display FIFO supersedes the CPU request (recalling the priority scheme of Figure 8), and receives sufficient display data to result in the FIFOHI request being canceled (again recalling the test conducted by the flow chart of Figure 9).

5 In interval #4, the CPU is allowed access to the DRAM because an upper-tier request can interrupt an access granted for any lower-tier request (FIFOLO being a lower-tier request). In interval #5, the CPU has signed off the DRAM, and the FIFOLO request is honored. Interval #6 indicates that the CPU has made a request for access to the DRAM, which interrupts the display FIFO access because  
10 only FIFOLO is pending. When the CPU signs off the DRAM (interval #7) the DRAM access is returned to the display FIFO. At the beginning of interval #8, the FIFOHI request is issued and is honored, however this interval #8 includes the issuance of a CPU request for access to the DRAM which is not honored because the CPU cannot interrupt a higher-ranked upper-tier request. Interval #9 indicates the  
15 clearing of FIFOHI, and the granting of access to the CPU, because the CPU can interrupt the display FIFO request based on the pending FIFOLO request.

Of course it will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the relevant art, after study of the description set forth above in conjunction with the drawings, that principles, features and methods of operation of the described computer system  
20 with display and methods may be readily applied to other systems and devices, including but not limited to intelligent devices incorporating a display, embedded micro-controllers incorporating a user display, and intelligent input/output processing mechanisms including a display.

While the present invention has been depicted, described, and is defined by  
25 reference to particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, such reference does not imply a limitation on the invention, and no such limitation is to be inferred. The invention is capable of considerable modification, alteration, and equivalents in form and function, as will occur to those ordinarily skilled in the pertinent arts. The depicted and described preferred embodiments of the invention  
30 are exemplary only, and are not exhaustive of the scope of the invention. Consequently, the invention is intended to be limited only by the spirit and scope of the appended claims, giving full cognizance to equivalents in all respects.

## CLAIMS

## 1. A system comprising:

an input device for receiving inputs from a user of said system;

5 a central processing unit (CPU) interfacing with said input device and responding to said inputs by performing a processing function producing an output including display data;

a memory device interfacing with said CPU to provide memory storage of commands and data used by said CPU;

10 an output device receiving said output response from said CPU and providing a sensible output response;

said output device including a display device providing a visible image to the user in response to said display data;

15 a video display controller (VDC) including a graphics generator (GG) [a bit block transfer engine (bit-BLT)] interfacing with said processor and with said output device to provide additional display data providing portions of said visible image;

20 a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) interfacing with said CPU via said VDC and receiving said display data including said additional display data for temporary storage, said DRAM also interfacing with said CPU and said GG to provide temporary storage of commands and data used in said processing function and in the providing of said additional data;

25 said VDC including a display first-in-first-out (FIFO) memory interfacing with said DRAM for receiving and temporarily holding display data including said additional display data to be imminently presented on said display device, said display FIFO being of certain capacity and continuously providing said data to said display device while receiving data from said DRAM only intermittently, said display FIFO issuing a request for access to said DRAM on a low priority basis (FIFOLO) or on a high priority basis (FIFOHI) dependent respectively on whether a data level in said display FIFO is below a FIFOLO pointer or is below a (FIFOHI)

pointer; each of said CPU and said GG also issuing respective requests for access to said DRAM, the latter request being identified as a bit-BLT request; and

said VDC including a sequencer and controller unit (SEQC) arbitrating access to said DRAM among said CPU, said GG, and said display FIFO according to a multi-tiered priority for access to said DRAM, said multi-tiered priority further ranking requests within each tier according to priority and including a lower-tier and a tier above said lower tier, with lower-tier requests not being enabled to interrupt any existing DRAM access, and with requests in a tier above said lower tier being enabled to interrupt an existing DRAM access granted by said SEQC in response either to a request of that tier having a lower rank or to a lower-tier request.

2. The system of Claim 1 wherein said SEQC arbitrates access to said DRAM according to a three-tiered priority for access to said DRAM, an upper tier request being enabled to interrupt any existing access to the DRAM granted in response to any middle-tier or lower-tier request but not an existing access to the DRAM granted in response to an upper-tier request; a middle-tier request not being permitted to interrupt any upper-tier access and only being permitted to interrupt any DRAM access granted in response to a middle-tier request with a lower rank or any access granted in response to a lower-tier request; and a lower-tier request not being enabled to interrupt any other access to the DRAM and being placed in a respective que for access to the DRAM.

3. The system of Claim 2 wherein said upper-tier includes a rank containing plural co-equal requests.

4. The system of Claim 3 wherein said system VDC includes plural display FIFO's each providing display data to a respective display device, said co-equal requests of said upper tier being FIFOHI requests respectively identified with a particular one of said plural display FIFO's.

5. The system of Claim 4 wherein said lower-tier also includes a rank containing plural co-equal requests.

6. The system of Claim 5 wherein said co-equal requests of said lower tier are FIFOLO requests respectively identified with a particular one of said plural display FIFO's.
7. The system of Claim 1 further including one or more of a mouse image generator, a DRAM refresh clock, and a frame refresh half-frame buffer for said display device; each of said mouse image generator, DRAM refresh clock, and frame refresh half-frame buffer issuing respective individual requests (the first two of which are identified as MOUSE, and REFRESH DRAM) for access to said DRAM, said frame refresh half-frame buffer issuing both a FRAMEHI refresh request and a FRAMELO refresh request respectively having a high priority and a low priority.
8. The system of Claim 7 wherein said multi-tiered priority includes FIFOLO, FRAMELO, and bit-BLT requests in said lower tier in rank of priority within said lower tier.
9. The system of Claim 7 wherein said multi-tiered priority includes Mouse, FIFOHI, FRAMEHI, REFRESH DRAM, and CPU requests in said tier above said lower tier in rank of priority within said tier above said lower tier.
10. The system of Claim 1 wherein said SEQC of said VDC includes a priority logic unit arbitrating access to said DRAM among said CPU, said GG, and said display FIFO according to said multi-tiered priority, means for variably positioning both a FIFOLO and FIFOHI pointer on said display FIFO according to a variable mode of operation of said display device and a rate of possible writing of data to said display FIFO from said DRAM, means for counting every Nth level of data written to said display FIFO from said DRAM and responsively providing an "Nth count" signal, wherein "N" represents a selected integer multiple of levels of data, and interrogation means for said display FIFO, said interrogation means interrogating said display FIFO and upon said "Nth count" signal clearing any pending FIFOLO and FIFOHI request if the data level in said display FIFO is above the respective pointer.

11. The system of Claim 10 wherein said VDC includes an address generator generating addresses used in writing data from said DRAM to said display FIFO, and said means for counting every Nth level of data written to said display FIFO from said DRAM including a level counter monitoring said generated addresses and  
5 providing said "Nth count" signal upon N levels of addresses being generated for use in writing data to said display FIFO.

12. In a system having a central processing unit (CPU), a dynamic random access memory (DRAM), a display device providing a visible image in response to data from said DRAM, a display first-in-first-out memory (FIFO) routing data from said  
10 DRAM to said display device, means for requesting access by said display FIFO to said DRAM to receive data to be displayed on a low priority basis (FIFOLO) and on a high priority basis (FIFOHI) dependent upon the level of data in said display FIFO, means for requesting access to said DRAM by other devices of said system, said system comprising: a DRAM controller-sequencer (SEQC) arbitrating requests  
15 for access to said DRAM according to a multi-tiered priority logic having a ranking of request priorities within each tier.

13. The system of Claim 12 wherein said system further includes means for setting both a variable FIFOLO and FIFOHI pointer on said display FIFO according to a variable mode of operation of said display device and a rate of possible writing of  
20 data to said display FIFO from said DRAM, means for counting every Nth level of data written to said display FIFO from said DRAM and responsively providing an "Nth count" signal, wherein "N" represents a selected integer multiple of levels of data, and interrogation means for said display FIFO, said interrogation means interrogating said display FIFO and upon said "Nth count" signal clearing any  
25 pending FIFOLO and FIFOHI request if the data level in said display FIFO is above the respective pointer.

14. The system of Claim 13 further including a mouse image generator receiving a user input and responsively issuing a MOUSE request for access to said DRAM, a DRAM refresh clock issuing a REFRESH DRAM request for access to said DRAM, a  
30 frame refresh half-frame buffer for said display device issuing both a FRAMEHI

refresh request and a FRAMELO refresh request respectively having a high priority and a low priority, and a graphics generator (GG) [a bit block-transfer engine] issuing a respective request (bit-BLT) for access to said DRAM and interfacing with said processor and with said output device to provide additional display data providing portions of said visible image.

15. The system of Claim 14 wherein said multi-tiered priority includes FIFOLO, FRAMELO, and bit-BLT requests in said lower tier in rank of priority within said lower tier.

16. The system of Claim 15 wherein said multi-tiered priority includes Mouse, FIFOHI, FRAMEHI, REFRESH DRAM, and CPU requests in said tier above said lower tier in rank of priority within said tier above said lower tier.

17. A method of operating a system having a central processing unit (CPU), a dynamic random access memory (DRAM), a display device providing a visible image in response to data from said DRAM, a display first-in-first-out memory (FIFO) routing data from said DRAM to said display device, means for requesting access by said display FIFO to said DRAM to receive data to be displayed on a low priority basis (FIFOLO) and on a high priority basis (FIFOHI) dependent upon the level of data in said display FIFO, means for requesting access to said DRAM by other devices of said system, and a DRAM controller-sequencer (SEQC) arbitrating requests for access to said DRAM according to a multi-tiered priority logic having a ranking of request priorities within each tier.

18. A method of operating a system including an input device for receiving inputs from a user of said system, a central processing unit (CPU) interfacing with said input device and responding to said inputs by performing a processing function producing an output including display data, a memory device interfacing with said CPU to provide memory storage of commands and data used by said CPU, an output device receiving said output response from said CPU and providing a sensible output response, said output device including a display device providing a visible image to the user in response to said display data, a video display controller

(VDC) including a graphics generator configured as a bit block-transfer engine interfacing with said processor and with said output device to provide additional display data providing portions of said visible image, a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) interfacing with said CPU via said VDC and receiving said display data including said additional display data for temporary storage, said DRAM also interfacing with said CPU and said VDC to provide temporary storage of commands and data used in said processing function and in the providing of said additional data; said method comprising steps of:

including in said VDC a display first-in-first-out (FIFO) memory;  
interfacing said display FIFO with said DRAM for receiving and temporarily holding display data including said additional display data to be imminently presented on said display device;

using said display FIFO to continuously provide said data to said display device and to receive data from said DRAM only intermittently;

providing means for issuing a request for access by said display FIFO to said DRAM on a low priority basis (FIFOLO) or on a high priority basis (FIFOHI) dependent respectively on whether a data level in said display FIFO is below a variable FIFOLO pointer or is below a variable FIFOHI pointer;

issuing respective requests for access to said DRAM by said CPU and by said bit-BLT; and

including in said VDC a sequencer and controller unit (SEQC) arbitrating access to said DRAM among said CPU, said bit-BLT, and said display FIFO according to a multi-tiered priority including a lower-tier and a tier above said lower tier;

not enabling lower-tier requests to interrupt any existing DRAM access;

and enabling requests in a tier above said lower tier to interrupt an existing DRAM access granted by said SEQC in response either to a request of that tier having a lower rank or to a lower-tier request; and

further ranking requests in said multi-tiered priority within each tier according to priority.

19. The method of Claim 18 further including the steps of using said SEQC to arbitrate access to said DRAM according to a three-tiered priority; providing said three-tiered priority with an upper tier within which requests are enabled to interrupt any existing access to said DRAM granted in response to any middle-tier or lower-tier request but not an existing access to the DRAM granted in response to an upper-tier request; providing a middle-tier of said three-tiered priority within which requests are not enabled to interrupt any upper-tier access to said DRAM and are only enabled to interrupt any DRAM access granted in response to a middle-tier request with a lower rank or any access granted in response to a lower-tier request; and providing said three-tiered priority with a lower-tier within which requests are not enabled to interrupt any other access to the DRAM and are placed in a respective queue for awaiting access to the DRAM.
20. The method of Claim 19 further including the step of providing said upper-tier with a rank containing plural co-equal requests.
21. The method of Claim 20 further including the step of providing said system VDC with plural display FIFO's; using each of said plural display FIFO's to provide display data to a respective display device, and using FIFOHI requests from said plural display FIFO's as said co-equal requests of said upper tier.
22. The method of Claim 20 further including the step of providing said lower-tier with a rank containing plural co-equal requests.
23. The method of Claim 22 further including the step of using FIFOLO requests from said plural display FIFO's as said co-equal requests of said lower tier.

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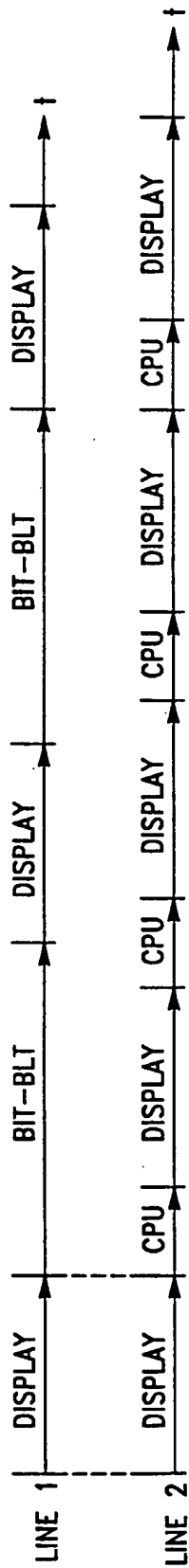


FIG.-1

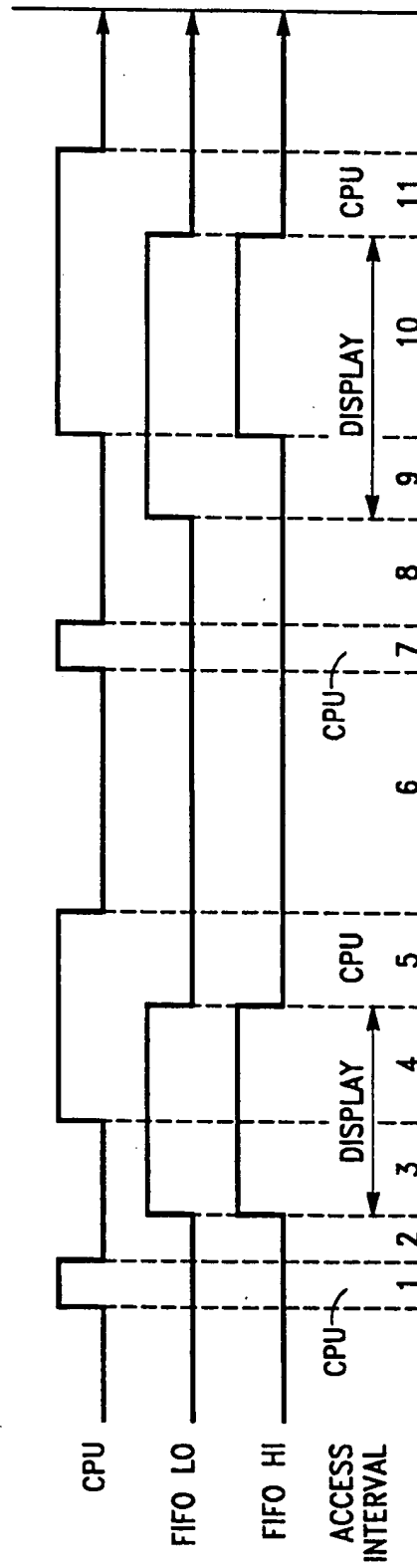
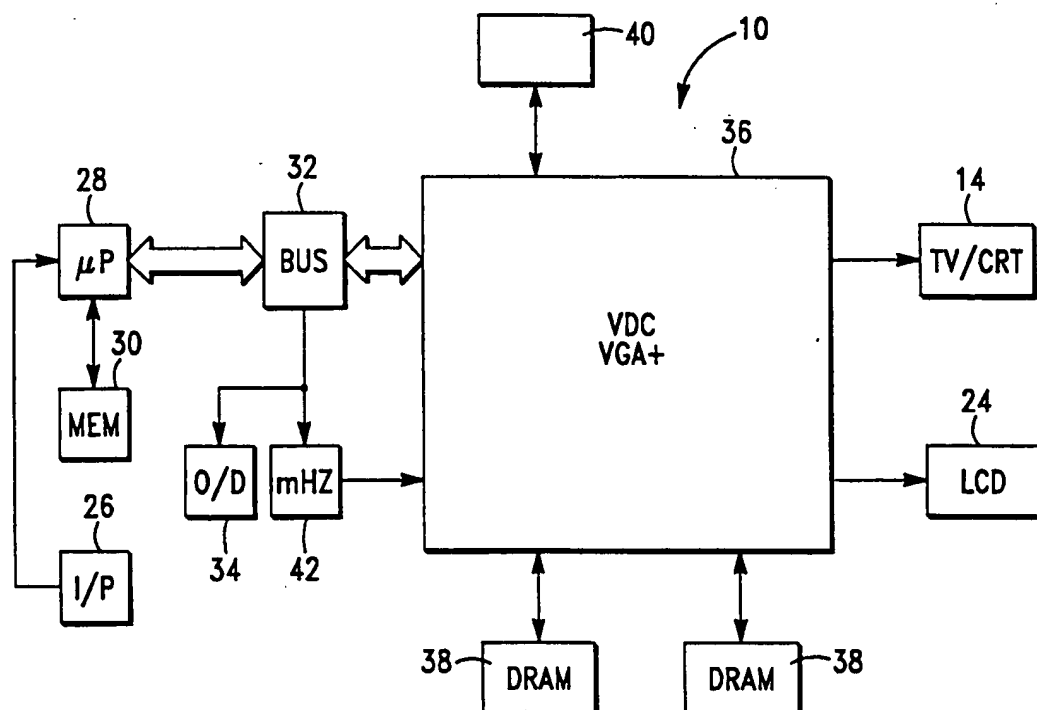
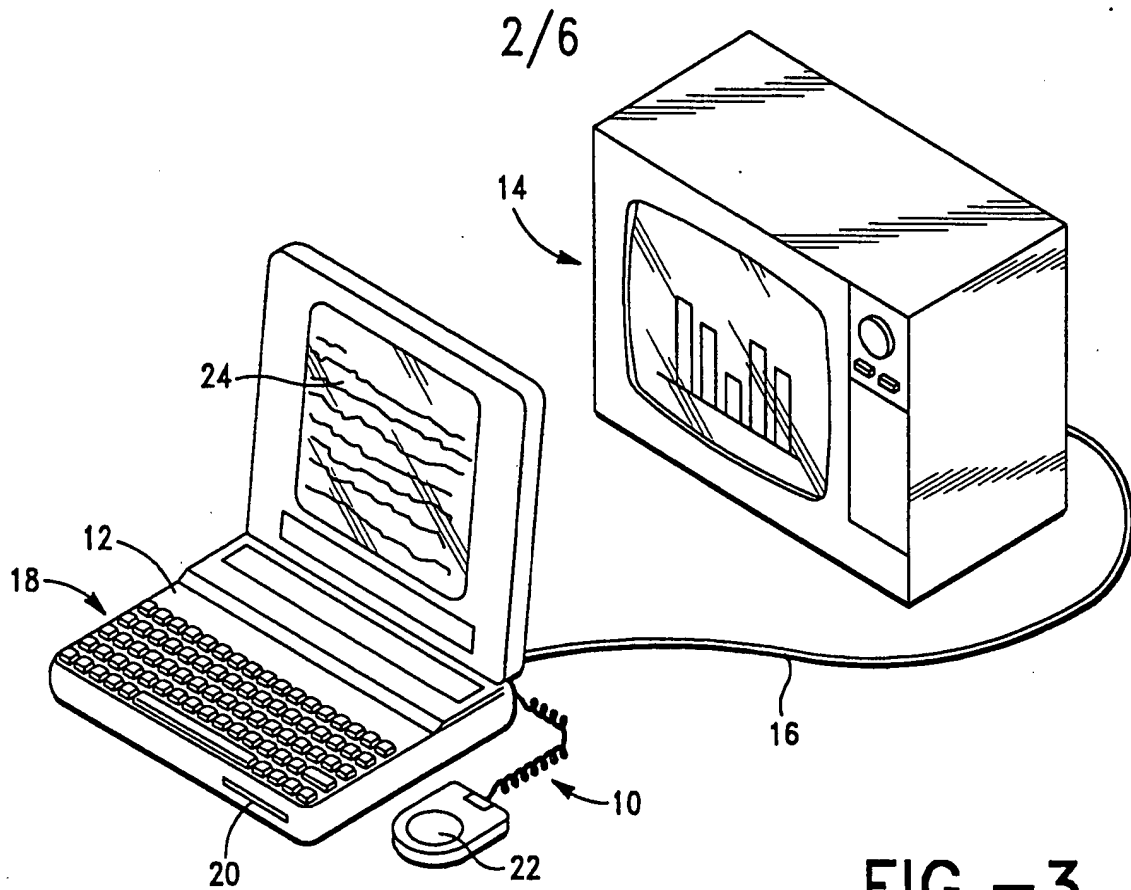
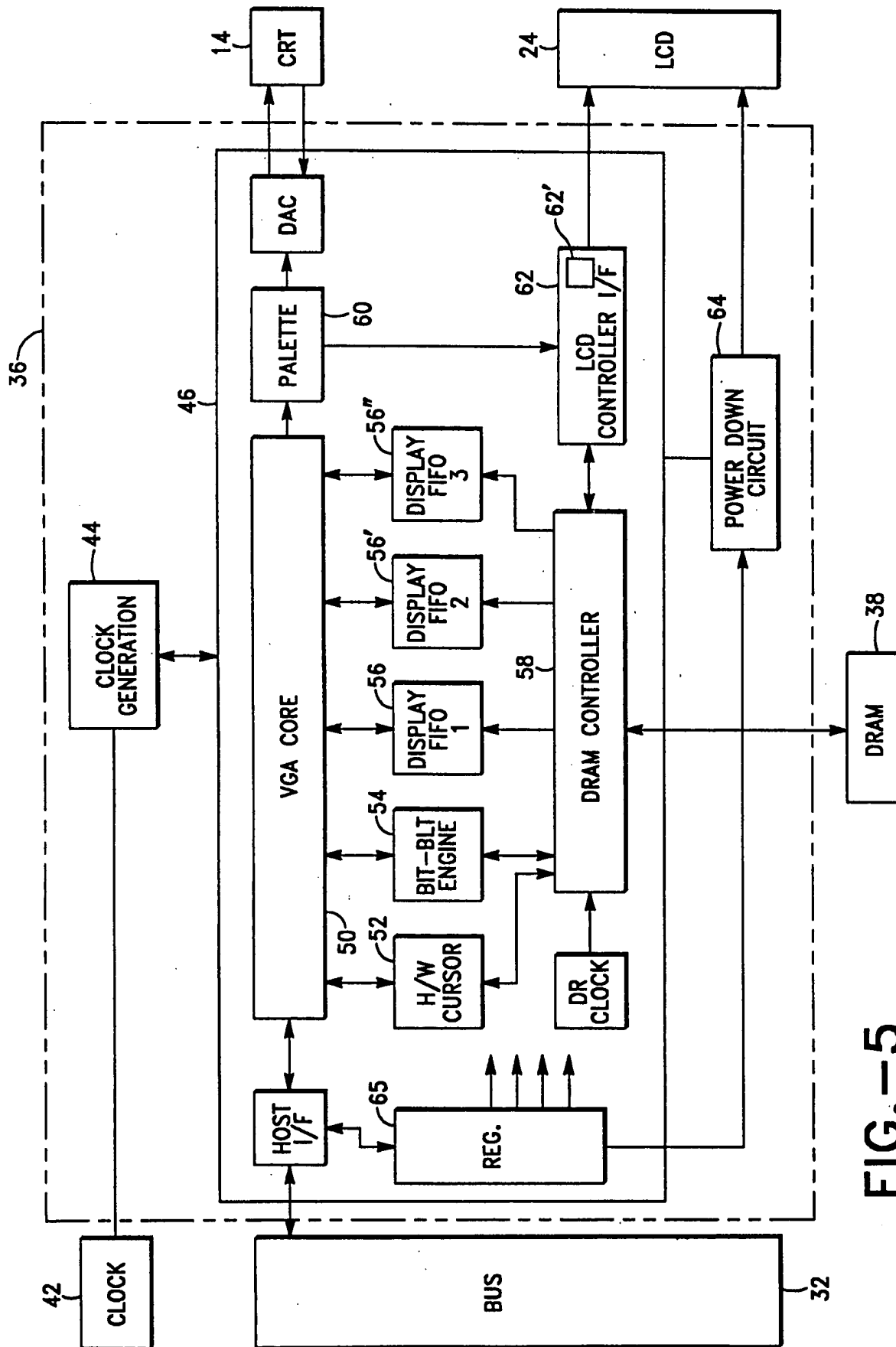


FIG.-2  
(PRIOR ART)



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FIG.-6

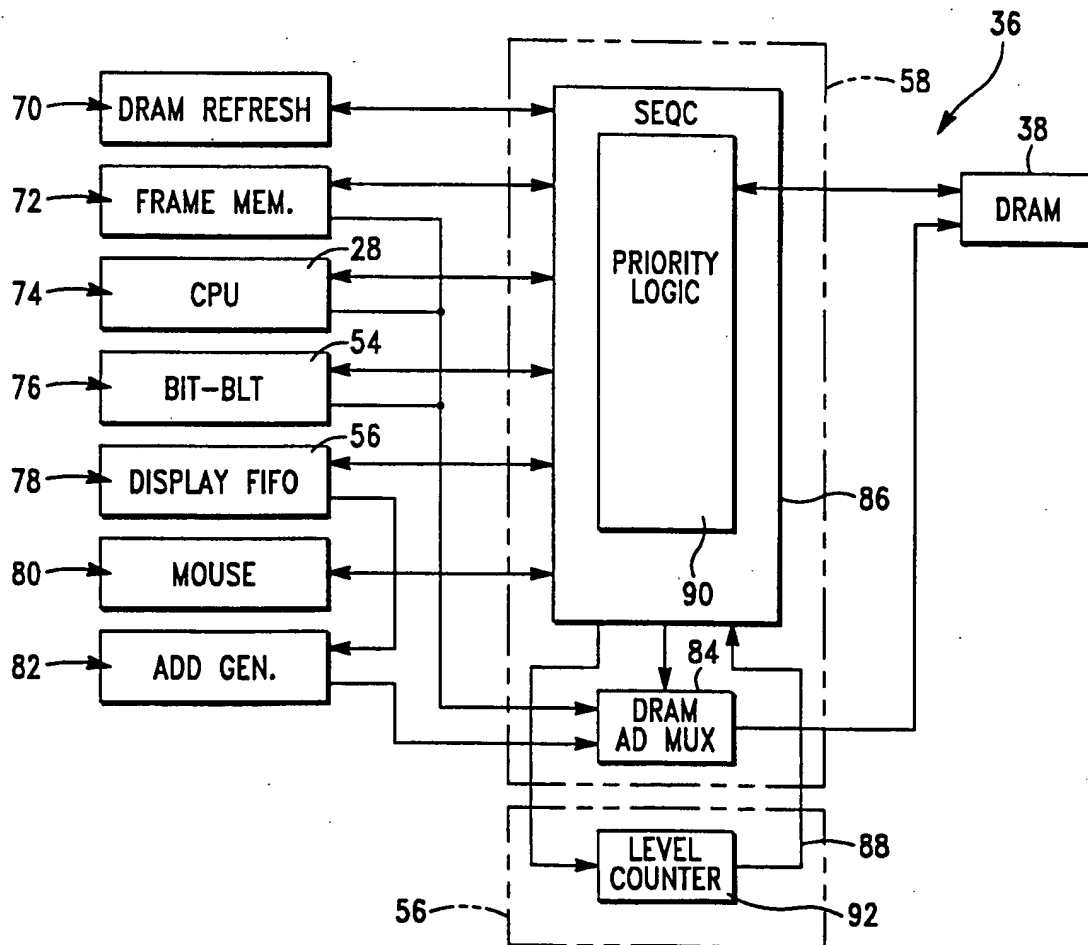
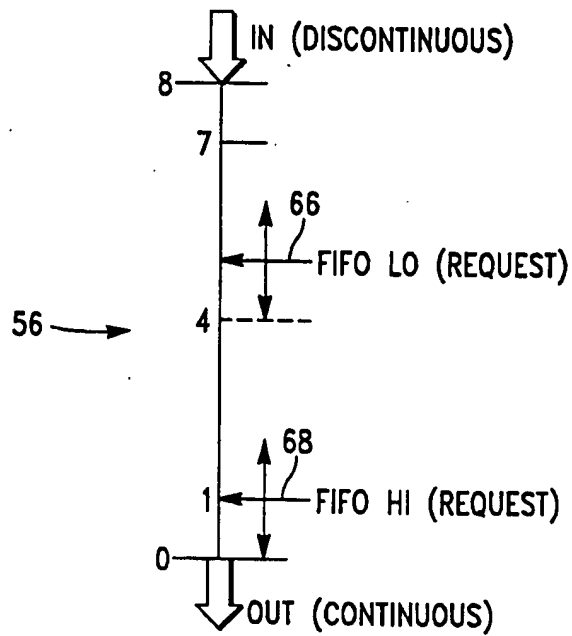


FIG.-7

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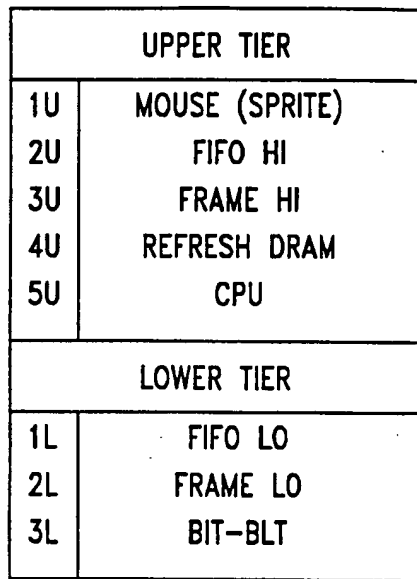


FIG.-8

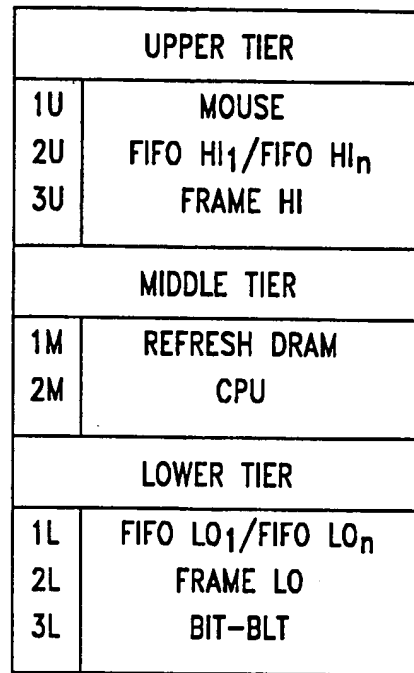


FIG.-10

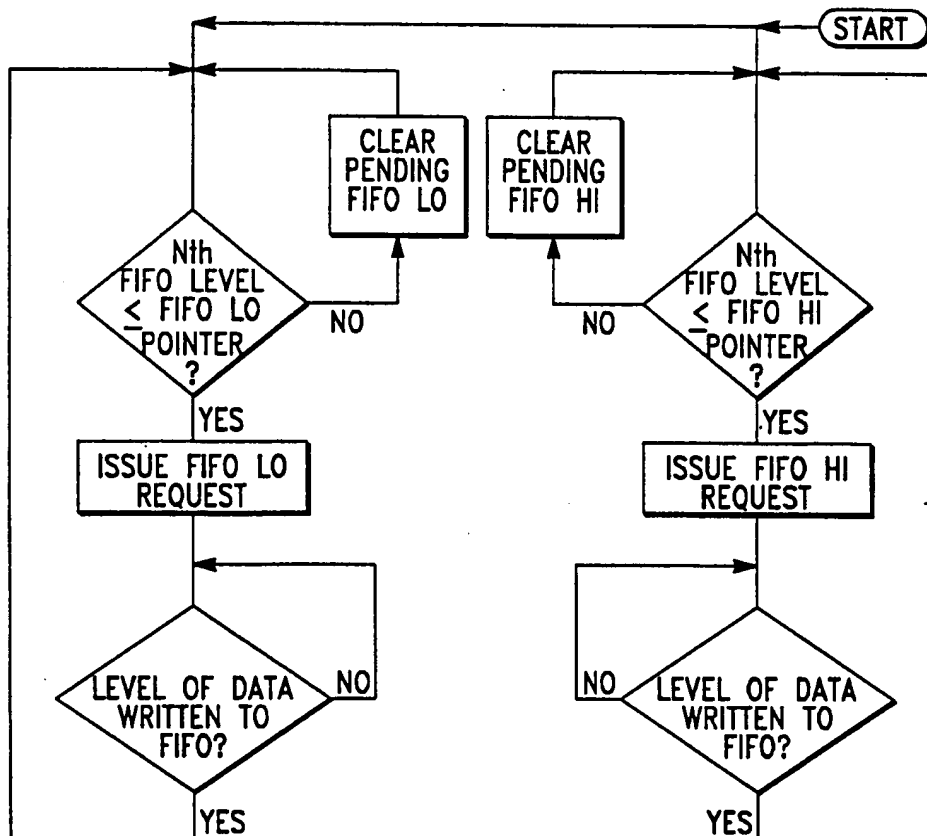


FIG.-9

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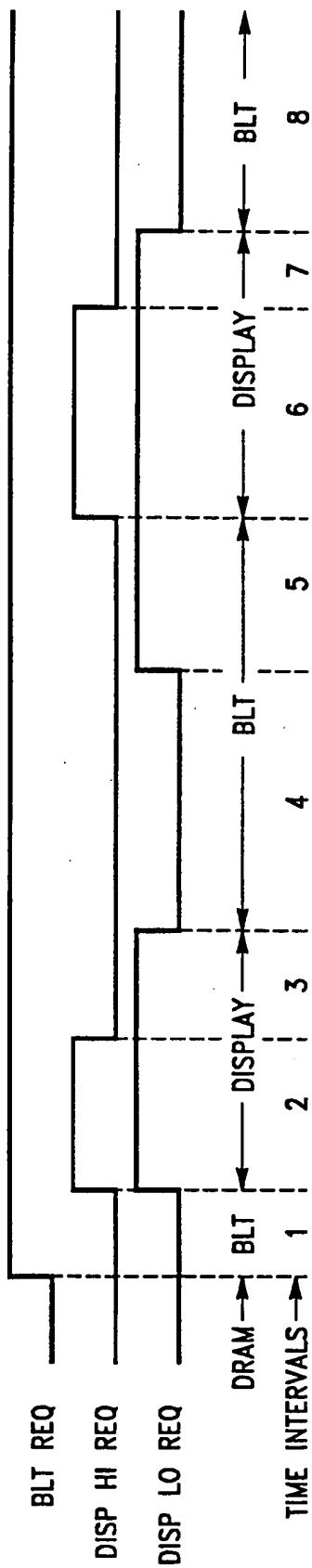


FIG.-11

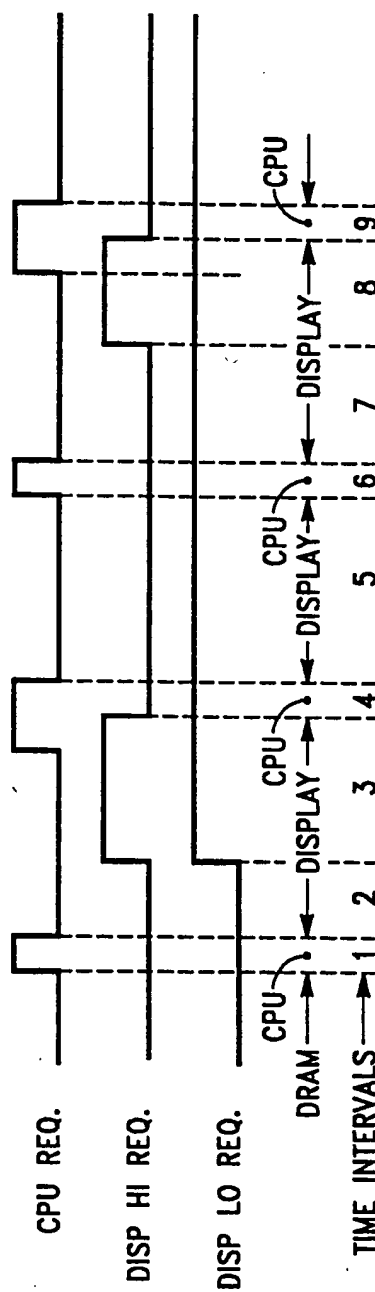


FIG.-12

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No

PCT/US 96/08145

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 G09G1/16 G06F13/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G09G G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim.No.
Y	EP,A,0 522 697 (I.B.M. CO.) 13 January 1993	12,13,17
A	see Abstract see page 2, line 46 - page 4, line 12; figures 1,2,4 see page 4, line 19 - line 25 ---	7,14
Y	US,A,4 942 553 (DALRYMPLE ET AL.) 17 July 1990	12,13,17
A	see Abstract see column 1, line 32 - column 2, line 51; figures 2,3 see column 4, line 28 - column 5, line 45 --- -/--	1,18

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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## C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US,A,4 009 470 (DANILENKO ET AL.) 22 February 1977	12,13,17
A	see Abstract see column 2, line 1 - column 3, line 24; figures 1,2	1-5, 18-22
A	--- US,A,4 845 661 (SHIMADA) 4 July 1989 see Abstract see column 1, line 55 - column 3, line 20; figures 1,2 see column 3, line 64 - column 4, line 69	1,18
A	--- EP,A,0 255 436 (BULL S.A.) 3 February 1988 see Abstract see page 3, line 9 - line 57; figures 1,2C see page 14, line 51 - page 16, line 59	1,7,14
A	--- US,A,4 991 112 (CALLEMYN) 5 February 1991 cited in the application see Abstract see column 3, line 28 - column 5, line 14; figure 1 -----	1,12,17, 18

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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US-A-4942553	17-07-90	NONE	
US-A-4009470	22-02-77	DE-A- 2606210 FR-A- 2301872 GB-A- 1530173 JP-C- 1340732 JP-A- 51132733 JP-B- 60046750	09-09-76 17-09-76 25-10-78 14-10-86 18-11-76 17-10-85
US-A-4845661	04-07-89	JP-A- 62042228	24-02-87
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